

north in the Atlantic, namely Les Passages, near San Sebastian ; Paul Fischer, however, has not met with it on the closely adjoining south-west coast of France.

It may be added that Lamarek, in his original description of the species, speaks of its being confounded with *A. glacialis*, and points out the differences between the species. A. M. NORMAN.

Burnmoor,
Nov. 3, 1890.

Since writing the above, on turning to Dujardin and Hupé, I find that they, as I have done, refer Linck's and Pennant's form to *A. glacialis*.

Aspidiotus bicarinatus a *Lepidopterous Larva*.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

10 Observatory Gardens,
Campden Hill, Kensington, W.,
November 6, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,—On looking through the collection of Coccidæ in the Students' Insect-Room at the Natural-History branch of the British Museum my attention was drawn to two insects labelled *Aspidiotus bicarinatus*. The tickets attached to these insects showed them to be the veritable types described by Walker in the supplement of the British Museum 'Catalogue of Homoptera,' p. 306, as *Aspidiotus bicarinatus*. But upon examination I found them to be the dried larvæ of a Limacodid moth closely resembling those of the Indian species *Narosa conspersa*. The caterpillar of this moth has a coriaceous integument with two well-developed dorsal ridges. As the specimens in question were received from North China, they are probably the larvæ of some allied species.

It is difficult to understand how the mistake could have originated. In its dried state the caterpillar has certainly some superficial resemblance to a Coccid ; but its head and mouth-parts at once proclaim its true character. E. E. GREEN.

Note on Irrisor Jacksoni, sp. n. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE.

In a letter just received from Mr. F. J. Jackson he has given some very interesting notes on birds, some of which he believes to be new to science. The *Irrisor* is certainly undescribed, and I herewith name it after the explorer.

Irrisor Jacksoni, sp. n.

Ad. Similis *I. Bollei*, sed minor rostro brevior, tectricibus alarum intimis chalybeis nec cuprescentibus distinguendus.

Long. tot. 13·0, culmin. 1·35, alæ 4·85, caudæ 7·4, tarsi 0·8.

Hab. Kikuyu Country, Eastern Africa.